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THE COMMERCIAL PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

For Sale or Rent.

A new double House, with over two acres of ground, at Homewood. Apply to R. D. Thompson, Commercial office. tf

Desirable Store Room for Rent.

A very desirable store room, No. 143 Federal street, corner of the Diamond, Allegheny, will be rented for two months. Apply to Henry Sutmeyer, No. 127 Federal street, Allegheny.

To the Public.

Purchase drugs where none but the best are kept. Purchase patent medicines where none but genuine preparations are sold. Purchase soap, perfumery and all toilet articles where you can find the greatest variety from which to select. To make any such purchases we advise our readers to go to Joseph Fleming's, 81 Market street. He buys for cash and sells for cash, thereby securing to customers a large amount of goods for a small amount of money.

A Bankrupt.

Colonel Wisewell, who has figured so long as an applicant for the Revenue Commissionership and other offices, has gone into bankruptcy to the tune of over four hundred thousand dollars, with no assets to speak of. General George P. Estee is a creditor to the extent of six thousand.

The Cabinet Scattered.

Secretaries Cox and Rawlins are the only members of the Cabinet now here, the others having gone home for brief visits. The various departments are being run in the meantime by as istant secretaries.

Judge Fisher.

The new Commissioner of Patents, has arrived and will enter upon his duty to-morrow.

Pension Agent at Louisville.

Col. Sam. McKee, of Kentucky, is to be appointed pension agent at Louisville.

Horace Greeley

Has accepted the position of commissioner to examine the Pacific Railroads under the late law.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1869.
TREASURY MATTERS.

Treasurer Spinner has issued a circular informing all the National Banks that have lost bonds deposited in the Treasurer's office in trust to assure public moneys in their hands, that all future applications for exchange of such securities will be declined.

Under the instruction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the following has been issued:

TREASURY DEPT., TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21, 1869. }

Hereafter new United States notes will be furnished from this office only on the following terms: First, Defaced and mutilated United States notes and fractional currency and convertible issues of United States notes forwarded to this office for redemption. Second, On the receipt of certificates of deposit of the Assistant Treasurers of the United States and United States depositories, designated under the act of August 6th, 1866. Third, On receipt of the collection of checks on banks and bankers in the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Washington.

In the first case the new notes will be forwarded by express under the Government account, at the expense of the Department, provided the amount is $50,000 or more, or a multiple thereof by less than $500. In the two other cases the notes will be forwarded under the contract for transportation at the expense of the consignee, the amount of charges being deducted from the remittance at this office.

FRANCIS E. SPINNER,
Treasurer of the United States.

It is stated at the Treasury Department that the sales of gold, in pursuance of the order of Thursday last, will be, until otherwise ordered, not less than $500,000 nor more than $1,000,000.

On account of the stoppage of work in the printing bureau of the Treasury, with a view to its reorganization, no fractional currency has been received by Treasurer Spinner during the past week. Shipments of currency for the week, $67,000; gold certificates, $137,000; actual circulation, $240,762,125; currency redeemed and destroyed during the week, $667,060.

Hon. Wm. A. Richardson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is to-day at Secretary Mr. Boutwell being absent. It is not yet known whether Richardson will now fill or accept the appointment of Justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts yesterday conferred on him by the Governor of that State.

REJECTED.

The following nominations were rejected by the Senate late last night: Collector of Customs in addition to those made public: Patrick M. Blair, Collector of Internal Revenue, Third District Missouri; C. B. Young, Postmaster at Fredericksburg, Va.; Thos. H. Stanley, agent for Pottawatomie Indians; H. White, agent for Indians of Omaha Agency; Joseph Newson, agent for Indians of Kansas agency.

The following nominations were said on the table: D. W. Cheesman, Treasurer branch mint at San Francisco; Thomas W. Roberts, Register of Land Office, Marysville, Cal.; A. J. Patterson, Receiver of Public Moneys, Marysville, Cal.; also the following, which have been erroneously published as rejected: H. S. Sanford, minister to Spain; J. R. Jones, minister to Belgium; W. B. Reed, minister to Brazil. The effect of tabling differs from rejection in the following: nominations to be sent in again next session.

ARRIVAL OF PARAGUAYAN LEGATION.

Gregory Benitz and G. Perezo, the Paraguayan Legation in Paris, arrived here this evening. Their object is probably a last effort of President Lopez to save himself from the impending ruin resulting from the sinking of the allies and threatened vengeance of civilized powers.

WASHINGTON, April 25, 1869.
DEATH.

David D. Page, one of the founders and first Mayor of St. Louis, Missouri, died in this city on Saturday of congestion of the lungs. He was aged 79 years.

REGISTRATION FOR CITY ELECTION.

The board of registration has decided adversely on the application of a number of women that they might be registered as a preliminary to voting at the municipal election. The law confines registration to male citizens above the age of twenty-one. The registration in the several wards thus far shows a large preponderance of blacks over whites, the latter being indifferent to it. The Registers make no distinction between the races on their record.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.

The Semi-Centennial Anniversary Celebration in Philadelphia—Order from Chief Marshal Rowley—Grand Ball as the Arch Street Rink.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—Preparations for the national celebration of the order of Odd Fellows, in this city, on Monday, are of the most extensive and elaborate character. Great activity prevails among the tens of thousands of its members in this city and vicinity, and from all indications the celebration will surpass in numbers and grandeur anything of the kind ever witnessed in this country. The city is already filling up with strangers from all parts, and between this time and Monday noon, trains from all directions will come heavily loaded with delegations and those desiring to witness the display. Flags and other emblems of welcome are being placed on public and private buildings throughout the city. Comfortable quarters have been provided for the entertainment of members from abroad.

According to the general orders of Grand Marshal Rowley, the officers and representatives of the R. W. Grand Lodge and the R. W. Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania will assemble at Horticultural Hall at eight o'clock Monday morning. The R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States will assemble at the Academy of Music at the same hour. Delegations from New Jersey, District of Columbia, Maryland, Tennessee, New York, and other States, will assemble at different points in the city. The procession, comprising twenty divisions, will be formed and start on the line of move precisely at twelve o'clock, proceeding to Girard avenue, where they will countermarch as far as Christian street, and thence over the prescribed route of parade, which is about ten miles in length.

Brother Mackey has been appointed Assistant Grand Marshal, to take charge of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania in the procession, with Brothers Charles W. Ridgway and Henry Kunzig as Aids.

The Grand Sire of the United States, E. D. Farnsworth, of Tennessee, escorted by a large delegation, arrived last night. It is estimated that 20,000 strangers will appear in line. The Mayor has assigned special orders to the police for clearing of the streets and affording every facility for the demonstration. Many of our principal churches will cause their chimes to be rung during the march of the procession.

The city is filling up with delegates to the semi-centennial anniversary of Odd Fellows. At night a grand ball takes place at the Arch street Skating Rink, the largest edifice of the kind in the country.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—A very large number of strangers have arrived to participate in the Odd Fellows' celebration to-morrow. The weather promises fair. After the procession a grand feature will be the ball in the skating rink. The capacity is for from three to four hundred sets to dance at once. Nearly $3,000 have been expended in decorating the interior.

NASSAU.

Military Preparations — Forts Being Strengthened and Garrisons Increased —Trouble Expected with the Spaniards —Dulce Demands the Surrender of Enemies of Spain.

HAVANA, April 24.—Advices from Nassau to the 20th are received. Active military preparations were in progress, the forts being strengthened and garrisons reinforced, in anticipation of possible complications arising from the recent imbroglio with Spanish officials at Havana, relative to outrages committed upon British vessels. The patriots Quesada, Bonilla and Cespedes's son are now at Nassau. A demand had been received from Captain General Dulce, of Cuba, for the surrender of the pirates who captured the steamer Comanditario, and for the giving up of other alleged enemies of Spain. The demand was refused by the British Governor of New Providence, and the matter referred to London for settlement. The Governor of Providence has also instructed the light-house keepers to prohibit the approach of foreigners.

LOSS OF THE URILDA.

Sinking of the Steamer Urilda in the Missouri River—Her Boiler Explodes —Fifty Persons Missing.

CHICAGO, April 24.—A special from Sioux City says the steamer Urilda, *en route* for St. Louis with discharged soldiers from the various posts up the Missouri river, struck a snag this morning about thirty miles above Sioux City, and while sinking her boiler exploded, killing and wounding a large number. Fifty persons are reported missing. The Undine left Sioux City immediately for the wreck with a number of physicians.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1869. NO. 191.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

George Dalton, a New York broker, committed suicide on Saturday by shooting himself. Cause, unfortunate stock speculations.

The Tenth Provincial Council of the Roman Catholic Church for the district within the province of the Archbishop of Baltimore, meets in Baltimore to-day.

The body of Mrs. Sophia A. Howe, who mysteriously disappeared last January, was found Saturday afternoon in a pond at Springfield, Mass. As there were no marks of violence it is supposed she committed suicide.

The May coupons on the Louisiana State debt will be paid at the Citizens' Bank of New Orleans and the Bank of America at New York on presentation.

Immediately after Mrs. Brown was discharged at Poughkeepsie on Saturday, she informed a reporter that Brown had made a confession in French, and her mother, Mrs. L. Fox, who left West Granby, Conn., has it in her possession. Mrs. Brown says the confession reveals the name of the murderer, and how the deed was committed, including a full history of Brown's life. She says the confession states that Brown hired a man to do the deed, and they were to divide the $10,000 between them. She says the plot was laid at Dayton, Ohio. The confession, when translated, will be placed in the hands of the District Attorney.

At Vermont, Fulton county, Illinois, on Monday last, a little son of J. H. Harris, aged thirteen years, was found suspended by his neck with a strap, in his father's barn, quite dead. In the afternoon of the same day a son of Colonel T. Tenny was found hanging in a similar manner. No cause can be assigned for these coincident acts of self-destruction. The most intense excitement prevails.

Reports from the southern part of Illinois say that the wheat crop is more promising than ever before known, and the fruit crop of all varieties promises abundance.

A fire occurred Saturday evening at Nos. 9 and 11 Nassau street, New York, in a building owned by Dunsen, Sherman & Co. It originated on the sixth floor, occupied by an engraving department and drying room of the National Bank Note Company. The injury to the company is known to be very large, probably $25,000 to $30,000, but no reliable estimate can be named. The building is fully insured.

In the course of a liquor saloon quarrel at No. 15 New Chambers street, New York, Saturday afternoon, a man named John Hughes, an Irishlabourer, was shot and killed by a German named Emil Butts. They had quarrelled and Butts took refuge on the stairs, from which point he deliberately shot Hughes, who was then drinking at the bar.

The two o'clock mail train Saturday afternoon from Rome, on the Watertown and Ogdensburg railroad was thrown the two miles south of Gouverneur, and Henry Barber, express agent, had a leg broken, and Robert A. Church, assistant postmaster of Ogdensburg, H. A. Hatch, engineer, and Peter Cooper, fireman, were injured. The express and baggage cars tipped over, but the passenger coach ran off, but was not overturned. The eighteen other passengers were injured. The engine was not thrown from the track.

It is officially announced that the connection will be made between the Union and Central Pacific railroads at Monument Point some time during the present month. The grand ceremonial celebration of that event in Chicago has been abandoned, but on some day during this or the coming week there will be a grand parade, in which the fire and police departments, express wagons, &c., will figure, and in the evening there will be fire works on the Lake shore. Schuyler Colfax will be present, and will make a speech.

Prominent citizens of Chicago are organizing a movement to defeat the provisions of the Lake Front bill.

Rev. Michael Mullen, assistant pastor of St. Patrick's Church in Chicago, died Saturday morning, aged 34. It is a strange coincidence that he died in the same house which has had the same fatal influence upon four previous occupants within a period of seven months. Rev. Patrick Dillon entered the house on the 9th of September, 1868, and died on the 14th of October following; his brother, Rev. James Dillon, became the next occupant of the house, and died November 18th following; Rev. Dr. Thomas Quigley was the next occupant December 20th, thirty-two days after, and now, just four months after, Rev. Mr. Mullen.

Hiram Barstow, the Boston swindler and canada smuggler, who was arrested a few days ago in St. Paul by Detective Angel, of Plattsburg, N. Y., arrived in Chicago Saturday, in charge of that officer, and stopped at the Sherman House. Soon after their arrival they went together to the bath rooms of the hotel in the basement, for the purpose of indulging in a bath. They took adjoining rooms, and kept up a conversation, there being a hole in the partition between the rooms by way to the ceiling between. Suddenly the officer discovered that all the water in the apartment where his prisoner ought to be, and rushing in, discovered that his bird had flown. All efforts to find Barstow in the city were unavailing. He took with him quite a large sum of money.

A meeting of employees of the Charlestown Navy Yard was held Saturday night to sustain the eight-hour law without a reduction of wages; also, to organize an Eight Hour Labor League to act in concert with workingmen in all other navy yards in the matter. Resolutions embodying the sentiments of the meeting were adopted, and a League formed. A communication was received from Jay Gould, Secretary of a convention of employees of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, to the effect that the men there had held a meeting and were protesting against any reduction of wages.

A citizen of Parkersburg, West Virginia, said to be wealthy and respectable, was arrested at Newport, Ky., Saturday, on a charge of burglary into the room of a lady cousin of his, on Monday night, in a hotel at Newport, with criminal intent on her person.

A Havana dispatch of yesterday says: The spanish frigate Gerona grounded in a short time, and sailed unexpectedly this morning. Various rumors are in circulation in regard to her destination. It is probable she was sent out to intercept a filibustering expedition.

Two hundred feet of the top of the State dam, at Troy, New York, was carried away by the flood. The water rose twenty-one feet above low water mark—the highest point it has reached for many years. It is feared the disaster will seriously affect the navigation of the Champlain canal.

The *Morning News* office in Poughkeepsie was destroyed by fire at three o'clock yesterday morning. Loss covered by insurance. Messrs. Morris, auctioneer, Daniel Mitchell, gas fitter, Charles Eckerson, news agent, and Barnhoyers, furnishing goods, lost heavily. The same building, were also sufferers, but were fully insured.

The woods at the head of Tenth avenue, near Washington Heights, New York, are on fire.

A fire in a lager beer saloon directly in the rear of the *Tribune* and *Sun* offices, New York, at seven o'clock this morning, caused the destruction of both these buildings. The fire was, however, promptly extinguished, and the damage averted.

In the course of a week an immense Cuban demonstration will be held at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia. Several Senators accepted invitations to speak.

A few days since several distinguished colored men, Lieutenant Governor Dunn, of Louisiana, Ex-President Roberts, of Liberia, Mr. Isaacs, Minister to Hayti, and Downing, of Washington, were entertained at the Union League House, Philadelphia.

The funeral obsequies of Wm. C. Rushmore, and of Mrs. Pray and her son, victims of the Long Island Railroad disaster, were celebrated yesterday in the Washington Square M. E. Church, Brooklyn, in the presence of an immense concourse of people. Eulogisms were pronounced by Rev. E. W. Hunt and Rev. Hunt.

A Munich Chunk, Pa., dispatch of Saturday says: The statement made in the Pittsburgh papers, upon the authority of the eastern press, announcing the withdrawal of ex-Governor Packer from the gubernatorial contest, is not true. Mr. Packer says he has not authorized any one to make such an announcement, and that his position remains as stated in his Chambersburg letter.

Penalty for Killing Birds.

By an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved the 31st of March, A. D. 1869, a penalty of *twenty-five dollars* is imposed for the killing of any song bird, one moiety or half of this fine to be paid to the informer. Here is an opportunity to make twelve dollars and a half and render the communityeffective service. Informers are not slow to inform against the killing of the pretty little songsters that warble beneath our windows and gladden our hearts. It is the duty of every citizen to aid in prevent their destruction, and this can only be done by prosecuting those who violate the law. The fact is that the comparative dearth of insectivorous birds are robins, martins, swallows, blue birds, wrens, &c., during the last all the various small birds generally seen in this latitude.

THE telegraph has announced that the appointment of a Philadelphia "Sporting Editor" to a Consulship has been revoked. The *Telegraph* of that city affords some particulars, as follows: "For a long time past a gentleman well known in the literary, political, social, of culture, of refinement—has been in the habit of pilfering various small articles from one of the largest and best patronized of our whole sale and retail grocery stores. The thing, though fully aware of the thefts, bore with them, hardly knowing what course, under the circumstances, to pursue. At length, however, patience at an end, they brought the matter to a termination on Saturday last by having the gentlemanly thief arrested in the street. He was conducted back to the store and there compelled to disgorge the articles he had but a few minutes previously stolen. These consisted of a bottle of cloves, a few cigars, and trifling things, such as he had been accustomed to take. He then offered to pay a sum of money equivalent to the value of the articles he had stolen for two years past, and on this being refused, he further offered to pay a certain sum monthly until the whole amount should be liquidated. This proposition was also refused. He then

...ar Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1869.

THE Pacific Railroad will be completed by the end of this week, and through connection had between the Atlantic and Pacific.

COL. CARRON, the present Commissioner of Agriculture, seems to be popular with the agricultural...ts of the country, and the President intends to continue him in his office. The Department under his management has been made of value, and his retention is desired by those immediately interested.

THE semi-centennial celebration of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows will be a great feature in Philadelphia to-day. Thousands of Odd Fellows from various parts of the country will unite with their brethren in this great demonstration. General T. A. ROWLEY, of this city, will be Grand Marshal of the procession to-day.

GENERAL SICKLES is to go to Spain, the nomination not having been confirmed. Sickles of the gentlemen nominated by the President for important foreign missions failed of confirmation—Mr. SANFORD for Spain, Mr. CARLILE for Sweden, Mr. PILE for Brazil, and Mr. HUTCHINSON for the Sandwich Islands.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad still stretches out its all embracing arms. The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Friday is authority for the statement that with a view to Southern business it has obtained control of the railroad from Covington, opposite Cincinnati, to Louisville. This road has not yet been open to travel, but will be in a week or two, as soon as some portions of it are ballasted. It reduces the distance between Cincinnati and Louisville to one hundred and four miles.

THE Italian government some time ago authorized the Court of Appeal of the Kingdom to revise its penal code in the interest of reform. That tribunal, as a consequence, a cable telegram informs us, has unanimously agreed on the abolition of the death penalty. It seems likely that monarchical Europe will take this step in advance of republican America; but the fact seems clear that sooner or later hanging and the guillotine will rank with the barbarities of a past age, such as the rack and the faggot.

Public opinion has compelled the New York *Legislature* to a consideration of Governor HOFFMAN'S vetoes. The plan of the plunderers was to pass them over in silence, without a direct vote, if enough members could not be secured to set aside the vetoes. On Friday the veto of the bill granting State aid to a certain railroad was sustained in the Senate by a large majority. It is a gratifying fact that on this vote a majority of the Republican members sided with the Governor in his opposition to legislative extravagance and corruption. Mr. HENRY C. MURPHY, a Brooklyn Senator, and a prominent leader of the New York Democracy, opposed the veto, and a split in the party on the question is threatened, one wing, opposed to State aid to railroads, being led by Governor HOFFMAN, and the other in favor of such measures accepting the leadership of Mr. MURPHY.

SPAIN is making poor progress in the subjugation of Cuba. She has on the island some 40,000 disciplined troops besides 15,000 volunteers; she has means of concentrating them by sea on the chief points of the coast within twenty-four or forty-eight hours, and yet the moment her forces quit their base, the sea, and attempt active operations in the interior, they find only depopulated cities and towns or a few women and children. All the expeditions from the sea coast are barren of results. The Cubans are pursuing the wearing out tactics to protract the war into the hot season, when the yellow fever will prove more effective in removing the unacclimated Spanish soldiers than gun powder and rifled cannon. It seems impossible that Spain can suppress the revolution. The Cubans will not give general battle, at any rate until they are better armed and disciplined than they now are. They can live in the woods, and the Spaniards cannot, and every time that the *Spaniards attempt to send supplies of arms, ammunition and provisions to any post in the interior, they will in all probability, in the future as in the past, be supplying not their own troops, but their enemies.*

A NEW question has arisen concerning the across-the-continent travel. The idea of a continuous ride of five days, in cars as they are at present constructed, people have come to perceive is quite out of the question, save only in exceptional cases. Cars with promenade decks have been suggested, but the practicability of such a contrivance is not apparent, for reasons that are manifest. It is evident, therefore, that until ingenuity has met the emergency, travelers must lengthen out the time by two or three days, by halting for rest. And here the question occurs, where will they be able to procure accommodations that will not reduce to an unpleasant reality the delights of the across-the-continent trip which the imagination has pictured to thousands. Therefore the next want will be hotels and other accommodations which will correspond somewhat with the magnificent ideas which have been elaborately inculcated in connection with the travel on this great road.

THE St. Louis *Commercial Bulletin* does not favor the plan for concentrating the grain trade there, as calculated to benefit New Orleans at the expense of St. Louis. It says: "Five thousand barges, built with the wealth of the hyperborean realms, may float placidly past our city front ocean-ward, and yet we be none the richer nor condemned; and those same owls and bats that the too vivid imagination of our Lieutenant Governor heard singing a doleful requiem in Chicago elevators, might give us a tune in St. Louis warehouses, even though an armada of wheat sacks daily passed our doors. It is unquestionably a fact that the project is better calculated to advance Chicago than advantage St. Louis, for while it would not prove to the latter city, as a way station on the road to the gulf, anything like the source of prosperity that some have predicted, its success would prove a heavy blow to the former.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL in his circular on the eight hour question says the law requires him to fix the wages of employees at the same ratio as are paid in private establishments; and therefore he cannot pay the same for eight hours as is elsewhere paid for ten. He will, however, pay men for ten hours if they work ten; and he authorizes commandants of navy yards to employ them in this way. In time treating the question, he is sustained by Attorney General HOAR. Senator WILSON has addressed a letter to the Secretary dissenting from this construction. He maintains, first, that the law was passed in answer to the numerous petitions of mechanics and workingmen employed in the Government establishments; secondly, that it was the intention of Congress to fully meet their views; and, thirdly, the law was plain upon the subject. The letter will probably be published.

THE Americans in Paris are anxious for an American daily journal in that city, and promise eight hundred subscribers to start with. How would "Pirck" Pomeroy suit? He has about got through his mission in this country. There are now in Paris five weekly papers printed for Americans, viz: the *Continental Gazette*, the *Franco-American*, the *European News*, the *American Register*, and the *Tablet*, the three first large, well printed, and well conducted papers, and all of them but the first printed by either Englishmen or Frenchmen. The curious part of it is that they are all paying well. Who ever before heard of a weekly newspaper paying well for a race of people brought up on the electric telegraph, and the morning and evening daily?

MR. JOHN P. HALE has resigned the Spanish mission, and although Mr. Sanford, named to succeed him, has not been confirmed, Mr. H. will return to the United States. In a letter addressed to an intimate friend he denies the smuggling charge, and says he has not imported into Spain half the amount of goods he is privileged to do by the laws of that country. If goods imported in his name were offered for sale, he says it was done without his knowledge or consent. The denial is somewhat lame, but we will be glad to see Mr. Hale clear his name of the charge. It stated that General Sickles, if within a fortnight, will be appointed by the President as Minister to Spain to fill the vacancy, and commissioned in accordance with the provisions of the amended civil tenure act.

THE cost of collecting the Internal Revenue increases as the amount collected decreases. In 1866, when we had nearly $310,000,000 of this revenue, the cost of collection was only $7,690,000, but in 1868, when we only raised $253,000,000, it cost us $8,942,666; and in 1868 it cost $9,327,361 to collect less than $189,000,000. To reduce the cost of collecting the revenue will be the endeavor of the present administration, and it will succeed.

THE quantity of wheat awaiting shipment at Winona, on the St. Peters Railroad and Minnesota lines, is estimated at not less than 400 bushels, against about 900,000 bushels

The Aurora Borealis.

The auroral display of the evening of the 18th was so extensive as to command a good deal of attention. We have before us a list in which it figures among the ten most striking examples on record since 1574. The connection between the phenomenon and terrestrial magnetism is evidenced by its interference with their operations reported by telegraphers in New York, Philadelphia and Boston, where, for a while, they had to dispense with the use of the battery entirely and draw upon nature's supply of the fluid, while at St. Johns, N. F., this supply amounted to such a flood that operators were obliged to suspend duty.

In former ages such exhibitions of the forces of nature, particularly those in which light played a cardinal part, were gazed at with blank wonder, and it was almost a sacrilege to push into the penetralia of nature's temple to pry into the mystery. Modern philosophy is more bold, yet not for this reason any the less reverent, and it is no slender proof of the supernatural in its legitimate sphere in Christian revelation, that those thinkers most deferentially bow to it there, who are the most courageous in forbidding its advance beyond. The firmness of the true philosopher in defending what he knows to be truth, is equalled only by his caution in defining the results of his investigations.

We are told that the splendors of the Aurora Borealis, or, as Humboldt prefers to name it in common with the corresponding phenomenon at the other pole, the Terrestrial Lights, defy the conclusion of what are called magnetic storms. The magnetic needle indicates these storms by wonderful symptoms of what seems to be a wholly restless mass. It swings this way and that, pausing sometimes at one end of an arc for an hour or more; at other times it behaves as though panic-stricken, tremulous as the breast of a frightened bird.

Electrical phenomena, taking the word in its more restricted sense, do not always accompany these storms. Humboldt doubted whether there was any connection between them and earthquake disturbances, though he admits having been startled to find the depression of the dipping needle diminished by forty-eight minutes during the earthquake of Cumana. We have a clear recollection of having seen the statement, on what we judged good authority, that the Japanese take warning of earthquakes from the dropping into boisterous vessels, of the armatures held in suspension by magnets, the latter for the moment, losing their power. If this is so, not only is the direction of the magnetic force disturbed, but its very existence seems to be at such times intermitted. We believe that modern scientific opinion admits the connection to exist and to be very wide felt. It will be remembered that, in connection with the late great South American earthquake, much was said of "the wires," the effect reference being to appliances by which the magnetic condition of the earth is determined.

Don Ulloa in 1745 observed the Southern Lights at Cape Horn, and Captain Cook, in one of his southern voyages, saw them contemporaneously with a like spectacle viewed in the north of Europe.

We need not say that some of the displays are splendid beyond description. Dr. Woods, President of the Western University, has described to us one he witnessed in Portland, Maine, so brilliant that the flambeaux of a torchlight procession were paled, and snow on the ground appeared of a rich purple hue. Yet the question still whether one in ten of the enthusiastic patriots observed the magnificent spectacle; an incident suggestive enough of the way we amuse ourselves with the little trifles of our own kindling, whilst the sublimest of Heaven's glories catch only here and there an eye.

As a rule these phenomena are witnessed only in polar or the colder temperate latitudes and in cold weather. This has suggested to an intelligent New York contemporary that very likely they discharge in high latitudes and in cold weather the function of the more active and terrific electrical displays of summer and tropical thunder storms, these being almost confined to polar regions strengthens the analogy between the earth, considered as the receptacle of the force that plays these fantastic tricks, and the magnet, the greatest power of which, we all know, is found at its extremities. We can attest however to a display of lights, which, though we unfortunately slept through them, were observed, we were informed, as far down as in latitude thirty degrees north. They were so powerful and so continuous that some persons assured us they arose, went out to a neighboring spring in which they were accustomed to take a morning bath, returned and after an hour or more, became aware only by consulting a time-piece that they had not been enjoying the light of day.

It is a singular fact that authority is about equally strong for and against these displays being accompanied by any sound due to themselves. The inhabitants of polar regions all claim that the rustling often heard in connection with them is due to nothing else than the power which makes the illumination.

Nothing in this is merely curious. Our present subject is illustrative of this fact. Observations on portions of Venus not exposed to the rays of the sun, suggest that she also has her auroral lights and shades, and hence also the earth, are in a measure self-luminous. How far these deductions may go, no man dares predict.

It really seems to be the mission of the physical philosophy of our century to relieve our own little globe of the seeming isolation, in which, for all purposes except those of the eye or the measuring line, she has thus far stood. The impalpable ether of universal space begins to throb as with intelligence. Invisible undreamed of, from the worlds afloat in its liquid depths. We are beginning to feel that suns, stars, planets, and comets are our neighbors, and it is only good neighborhood to take an interest in their concerns.

With so much to hint to us the oneness of the plan upon which the universe is constructed and of the planning Mind, with such analogies to suggest, too, the oneness of the interests of the races—of time and of eternity—it is but unbruted folly that can find in the revelations of science anything that makes the spark of genius but the display of an atom, or that would bury out of sight the thought of God with the very wonders of design that are but His spoken thought.

Washington and Jefferson College.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I have learned with sincere regret, the recent action of the Board of Trustees of Washington and Jefferson College in removing the College from Canonsburg to Washington, an action altogether unsalled for, and so highly injudicious that I feel satisfied that the Alumni of Jefferson College will not allow it to pass by in silence. Any one who is familiar with the history of these institutions well knows that previous to the time when the consolidation of these Colleges was consummated, Washington College was very much in debt, and the only hope for continued life and prosperity was in its being united with some reliable and vigorous institution that would be able to support itself and Washington too, and thus by the scheming of a number of the Trustees of Washington College, and through the weakness of a majority of Jefferson's Trustees in the spring of 1865, Washington was successfully tagged to Jefferson, and by the still later manipulations of the friends of Washington College, and the Trustees taking advantage of a vacancy in the Board caused by the death of that good Christian and warm friend of Jefferson College, Mr. Wm. McDaniel, and also the absence of two more of its members on account of sickness, all of the friends of Jefferson College, a meeting of the trustees was called and a motion to remove the College from Canonsburg to Washington was quickly slipped through.

Since this action has taken place considerable excitement has been aroused among the alumni of Jefferson College, residing in this vicinity, and they with one accord denounce in the most bitter terms those who have been instrumental in procuring this action, not forgetting the new members so recently elected to the board as friends of Jefferson College, and who have so universally overlooked the trust confided to them. I most earnestly hope that the alumni of Jefferson College will immediately rise in their might and take such measures in hand, and not permit the fair name of their *alma mater* to become obliterated by the action of a few men who have in so ungenerous a manner attempted to rob her of her laurels, and squander her treasures in such a way as to cause a resurrect a rival institution which long since would have been dead and buried.

In the same connection, the Johnstown *Tribune* says of the removal: "This we regard as an unfortunate selection."

Narrow Span Bridges.

The St. Louis *Republican*, seemingly misapprehending the bridge question, has called forth a communication from W. Milnor Roberts, Engineer, in which he puts the question as follows:

"The gist of the matter is this: It has been found by experience, accumulated through years, that the cheapest possible mode of carrying coal from the mines along the upper Ohio to the great markets on the rivers below, including St. Louis, is by means of barges and boats arranged in very large fleets, sometimes covering two acres, more having a front of 150 feet, and a length of over 700 feet. The best pilots dare not attempt to pass these large tows through such a span as 300 feet, in the night, or in certain winds, because a little misdirection, or a strong wind would throw one end or the other against one of the piers; thus the Steubenville bridge now stands a loss to the public, the coal business which already amounts to over a million tons per annum, and will in a very few years, with the Southern market healthy and flourishing, be augmented to 100,000,000 bushels.

"Millions of the people of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys are interested in preventing unnecessary obstructions from going into the navigable rivers, and the chief engineer of the Engineer Department of the United States, are convinced of the truth, yet the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, taking advantage of technical difficulties thrown in the way of the true progress of improvement, now propose acting in a truly selfish spirit, to the serious injury of the public, by persisting in placing piers only three hundred feet apart, when the other railroad companies have acceded to the compromise width of four hundred feet."

THE present charges in the Pacific Road are at the rate of five per cent. per mile on the Union, and ten cents per mile gold on the Central. At these figures, and reducing the charges at through to gold rates, calculating greenbacks at seventy-five cents on the dollar, we get the following approximate estimates of the cost of a first-class through ticket:

	Miles.	Fares.
New York to Chicago	960	$18 75
Chicago to Omaha	496	17 25
Omaha to Salt Lake	1,070	40 13
Salt Lake to San Francisco	775	77 50
Totals	3,299	$153 91

In the statement of distances, six miles should be added for ferriage from Oakland to San Francisco, making a total of 3,305 miles. It is reported that on the 1st of July the emigrant will be able to leave New York city and make the through trip on the railroad to Sacramento for less than $100 in currency; cost for ferriage and through tickets for second class first-class cars will not cost over $100 in gold.

THE annexation of Canada has partially commenced. The Boston *Post* says that from the way the Canadian population is pouring down upon us "we might infer that annexation was already going on by the common act, and that the people had grown weary of the delay in proper legislative action. If the logiria is to continue—assuming, for the sake of argument, that it will be men alone that makes a State—there will not be much need of further discussing annexation. If Canada, in short, is coming to us in a body, why need we go after Canada?"

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Cuban excitement has at last reached Augusta, Ga., and the *Constitutionalist* learns that a number of young men who did good service in the "Lost Cause" have resolved to embark in a cause somewhat similar in principle, by joining the insurgent army of Cuba. It is their intention to leave in a few days.

The *Planter's Banner* says that the planters of Louisiana will make as much again rice in 1869 as they made last year. The crop last year was 321,911,344 sacks. A sack contains 100 pounds.

Baltimore is to have a race track, located about four miles from the center of the city. The State of Maryland has appropriated $50,000, the city of Baltimore $25,000, and the citizens are to add to this amount $50,000—an aggregate which, well expended, will make a magnificent drive through the beautiful park, which is being improved rapidly.

Half a dozen girls in an English boarding school, thought it a good joke to send a valentine to the Pope, and they did so, also inclosing a letter with the pretty falsehood that they had discarded religions and trains, in accordance with his suggestions. They received a nice letter from Antonelli, and the autograph bill-posting of the Pope.

The Springfield (Massachusetts) *Republican* says: "One could wish that Mr. Motley had a little more of the cool and silent quality for which the best diplomatists have been noted. He is accomplished, celebrated, and a man of the world; but he has undertaken a difficult embassy, in which it is a good deal easier to fail than to become more distinguished."

Hanlon, the velocipede rider, and Frank Swift, will contest in a one mile race for $1,000 on the 20th of June, with velocipedes.

Carrie Moore, the velocipede performer, picks up two chairs, one in each hand, while riding, and carries them around the room; makes cuts and curves without use of hands; makes a circuit of the room without the use of hands or feet; stands on one foot on the saddle, and performs the feat of passing a hoop over the head and manages to get through it while riding Mexican fashion.

A new charge is made against Mr. Hale, and it is said that this is really why he is so unpopular with the diplomatic circle and first society at Madrid. Don Platt makes it public, and professes to have his information from one of the diplomatic corps at Washington. The offense is, in short, a habit Mr. Hale has of wetting his thumb with his tongue when dealing the cards in whist.

The Emperor of the French has one hundred and ninety-seven courtiers who receive large salaries for performing nominal duties at the Tuileries.

Owing to the unreconstructed state of affairs in Virginia, license to marry could not be obtained in some parts last week, and marriages on horseback on the borders of reconstructed Tennessee were frequent.

Forty years ago a young lady in New York became insane, and has since that time been an inmate of the almshouse. A few days since she recovered her mind, and is now making acquaintance with herself as a gray-haired woman.

The highest store rent paid in Broadway is that of E. S. Jaffray's dry goods store, corner of Leonard street, which brings $60,000. The highest hotel rent is that of the Fifth Avenue, which rates at $100,000; the most remarkable of all its edifices is Trinity Building. This is occupied by offices. It cost about $100,000, and rents for nearly one-half that sum. Single offices bring from $1,000 to $2,000.

Henry Ward Beecher and George B. Cheever have been complimented by the Pope with an invitation to attend his Ecumenical Council, and offers them this opportunity to explain their sins.

Commodore Vanderbilt has long owned extensive tracts of unimproved land, of great value, on Staten Island, New York harbor. To the people of the island these waste places have long been an eyesore. A few days ago the Commodore had the property to his son William—the condition being one dollar—and now the islanders are rejoicing in the prospect that it will be subdivided, sold and improved.

General Grant on Friday last was visited by a son of Brigham Young, and also by one of Brigham's numerous wives.

C. E. De Long, the new Minister to Japan, was born in Dutchess county, New York. He went to California nearly twenty years ago, when only sixteen years of age, studied law in a miner's cabin, was several times elected to the California Legislature, and at the time of Senator Nye's election to the United States Senate, was within one vote of defeating him for that position. He is, perhaps, the most brilliant lawyer in the State of Nevada, an ardent Republican.

Van Buren, the new private secretary of Governor Hoffman, has so often been the bearer of fatal veto messages that the Albany lobby has given him the *soubriquet* of the "Angel of Death," a title which in the peculiar assembly of his facial expression seems to render doubly appropriate.

The most aged member of the Wesleyan Church, in England, Mrs. Mary Crowther, wife of the late Rev. Jonathan Crowther, died in Manchester the 15th ult. She was entering her ninety-sixth year. She joined the Methodist Church in 1796, receiving her first ticket of membership from John Wesley.

General Sibley, recently deceased, having been credited with the invention of the Sibley tent, the New York *Mail* explains that the inventor of this tent was the Colonel who ordered the rebels at the outbreak of the war. His partner in the manufacture of the tents—Major, now General Burns—served on the Union side, and sold them to the government for his share of the royalty on the "Sibley tents" made for the Government during the war, although the patentee's rights were declared forfeited by his going over to the rebels. Burns insists that, as he remained loyal, his rights should not be affected by his former partner's disloyalty.

The only surviving son of Robert Burns is now living in Cheltenham, at the age of 77.

A tax on bachelors from thirty years old and upward, is proposed in Paris.

The Union Pacific Railroad sold 10,000 passenger tickets from Chicago to White Pine, Nevada, during the month of March. Every thing indicates a great rush to the silver regions from the East this Spring.

The *Osservatore Romano* says that Pius IX. is now engaged in negotiations with Gen. Grant, with a view to sending a Nuncio to Washington. This prelate would not only represent the Sort of Rome in the capital of the United States, but would also exercise an influence upon Catholicism in that country which, in the opinion of the Vatican statesmen, is destined to supersede all other religions, and to control the conscience of nine-tenths of the American people."

The Empress Eugenie is going to visit Carlotta at Laeken, about the first of May. As both Carlotta and the Queen of Belgium are known to dislike the Empress intensely, the gossips in Paris are at a loss to know what may have induced the Empress to resolve upon visiting them. The Prince Imperial will accompany his mother.

The velocipedes are exciting more stir in the world than any other toy has succeeded in doing. A Paris correspondent writes that Micaux, the inventor, nearly starved while he was trying to introduce them, and even after he had got his eighteen months ago that he commenced to sell seriously, he now works half a thousand men and yet cannot supply the demand.

A propos of the remark that the principle of plurality of offices seems to prevail in Utah, the Salt Lake *Reporter* says: "One man here is Surveyor General, Collector of Internal Revenue, Postmaster, Major General in the Army of the 'Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints,' and a Mormon Bishop, besides half a dozen little township and ward offices. One man here has more than the offices of County Clerk, County Recorder, Assessor and Collector of Taxes, both city and county, City Clerk, and *ex-officio* Justice of the Peace, and general co-looker of morals, in addition to his ecclesiastical offices in the Mormon Church, the further out you go, the more complications exist, till in the remote settlements all authority, spiritual, temporal and amorous, are settled by the Bishop alone; and nine-tenths of the people do not know whether he decides them in his civil or ecclesiastical character."

A quantity of Japanese articles, being presents for President Grant, arrived in San Francisco by the steamship Great Republic, on the 27th ultimo, and were forwarded overland to Washington. The presents consist of a Japanese coat of mail, a dozen Japanese silk-lined robes, and a variety of crockery ware and laquered boxes. As the Constitution prohibits officers of this Republic from accepting presents from foreign princes or potentates, these articles will probably grace a show case in the halls of the United States Patent office, or be donated to some Charity Fair.

Senator Joseph C. Abbott, of North Carolina, whose belligerent demonstrations against Senator Sprague last week, created a great deal of excitement, was born and passed most of his life in New Hampshire. He was published chief of the Manchester *American* for several years, and was afterwards connected with the Boston press. At the outbreak of the rebellion he held a position of Adjutant General of New Hampshire, and later became Colonel of the Seventh New Hampshire regiment. He served in the field with credit, and was elected Brigadier General, and at the close of the war settled in North Carolina, where he was elected to the United States Senate for the short term expiring in 1870.

The Detroit *Tribune* says: Prof. Fowler is lecturing in Missouri on the subject of free schools, and is thus doubly entitled to be known as a free knowledgeist.

An Inquiry?

PITTSBURGH, April 23, 1869.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The undersigned, one of the Seventeen Hundred subscribers to the petition asking the Legislature of Pennsylvania to grant the Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Company a charter to extend their road into the city, but not a stockholder of the Company, would respectfully ask the Hon. Senators Graham and Penny, if they will carefully and explicitly defined their positions in regard to a certain appropriation to pay the thirty-six Superintendents and so entirely retrench in regard to the petition signed by the first names in the two cities?

Respectfully yours,

ONE OF THE SEVENTEEN HUNDRED.

BOSTON is in the "dumps" over the appointment of General Harriman, of New Hampshire, to the Naval Office, for the reason that Yankees say that they provided the money by means of which Harriman's election as Governor was secured, and they think it too bad that because he is Governor at their expense he should be made Naval Officer at their expense also. "Beaten in the field of beggary," says the Springfield *Republican*, "Massachusetts can do no more than graciously yield the Naval Office to New Hampshire. But if Boston keeps up its present temper, that office will have to furnish all the money to carry future New Hampshire elections."

THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY AFFAIR.

The Alleged Horsewhipping of the Writer of the Expose—His Statement.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I find the following paragraph in this morning's *Gazette*:

"There was a rumor going the rounds yesterday that the author of an anonymous communication, which appeared in a cotemporary a few days since, had been discovered and the parties insulted in the communication."

As I am the person referred to, I wish to state through your journal that this rumor is utterly false. Here are the facts:

Though the communication referred to in the *Gazette* was signed "A Friend of the Institution," it was known from the start who wrote it, there being no concealment in the case. On Wednesday evening, the day the article appeared, as I was sitting in my room after tea, a son and son-in-law of one of the professors referred to came to my room, the son entering first, and the moment he began to insult and abuse me I opened the door and kicked him out. Then the son-in-law made his appearance, threw off his coat, and though he did not assault me, threatened to hold me personally responsible to him if the article was not contracted in the morning. This happened in the presence of two students, and if there was any horsewhipping in the case I was not aware of it.

Now, I fail to see any argument in such attacks and misrepresentations, nor can I see how any Professor can advance himself by employing such agents, and have only to say that I stand unflinchingly by the statements made in the original article, and though I prefer to confine myself to the merits of the case, yet I am prepared to meet those who have made this thing a personal matter in any way they may desire.

THE AUTHOR.

PITTSBURGH, Saturday, April 24.

AN APRIL DAY.

The following poem (says the Boston *Transcript*) is familiar to persons between the ages of thirty and fifty, as it was in "The American First Class Book," compiled by Rev. John Pierpont, which was the favorite reader in high and grammar schools from 1823 to 1850. The writer of the poem is not known. It originally appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine* in 1822, in a review of a volume of poetry by the author of "Ellen Fitzarthur." We start it again on its travels, commending the piece to all lovers of beautiful poetry:

All day the low-hung clouds have dropt,
Their gathered fullness quietly,
All day that soft, gray mist hath wrapt
Hill, meadow, grove and town.
There has not been a sound to-day
To break the calm of this repose,
Nor motion, I might almost say,
Of bird or living creature,
Of waving bough, or warbling bird,
Or cattle faintly lowing:
I could have half believed I heard
The leaves and blossoms growing.
I stood to hear—I love to hear
The faint, scarce audible sound;
Small drops, but thick and fast they fell,
Down straight into the mould,
For leafy thickness is not yet,
Earth's naked breast to screen;
Though every dripping branch is set
With shoots of tender green.
Sure, since I looked at early morn,
Those budding sticks to buds
Have swelled to double growth; that thorn
Hath put forth larger studs.
That lilac's clearing cones have burst
Their silver sheaths; and where
Even now, upon my senses first
Meadow's fair breadth came stealing,
The very earth, the steamy air,
Is all with fragrance filled.
And grace and beauty every where
Are flinging out their wealth.
Down, down they come—those fruitful stores!
These earth-refreshing drops!
A momentary deluge pours,
Then ceases, decreases.
And ere the dimples on the stream
Have circled out of sight,
Lo! from the West, a parting gleam
Breaks forth of amber light.

SOMETHING NEW AND USEFUL.

CREW'S

PREPARED SINAPISM,

OR, SPREAD MUSTARD PLASTER,

Warranted to preserve unimpaired its strength in any climate equally with the ground Mustard.

The attention of Physicians and the public generally, is respectfully called to the above specialty, designed to breed a want which is believed to have been long felt among the appliances of the sick room, viz: an easily and expeditiously applied substitute for remedial effects of Mustard, without resorting to the ordinary crude and troublesome Mustard paste, with its attendant discomforts.

For sale by A. J. BEUN, 108 ABEL, J. C. MATTERN, 308 FLEMING, E. F. MAYARD, H. JUDKINS, 84 WOOD, and by druggists generally.

W. J. SNODGRASS, H. P. SCHWARTZ, Allegheny City.

DR. SARGENT'S

Backache Pills

is the most efficient and most popular Diuretic medicine known. Curing at once all Backache, Pain in the Kidneys, Subduing Inflammation and Strengthening the Urinary Organs.

DR. SARGENT'S

Backache Pills

Have been in use thirty-five years, and are daily performing wonderful cures. In many instances the patients were unable to walk upright or to rise without assistance, they have been relieved by a single dose.

DR. SARGENTS BACKACHE PILLS

cure all diseases of the urinary organs, the symptoms of which are weakness in the back, dimness of the sight, pains in the joints, difficulty in voiding the urine, general debility and, &c., &c.

THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER, &c.,

are those organs through which most of the waste or worn out particles of the body pass; these worn out and dead particles are poisonous, consequently when these organs are deranged, the whole system becomes deranged, and if not relieved at once the result may be fatal.

This much esteemed and most efficient medicine is the only diuretic that is put up in the shape of a pill, and is much more easily taken than the ordinary diuretic draughts, the pills being sugar-coated.

Price Fifty Cents per Box, Sugar-coated. For Sale by All Druggists.

CAUTION—Take no other medicine as a substitute for these pills, but if your druggist does not keep them, request him to order them. Sent by mail upon receipt of price, post paid.

GEORGE A. KELLY,

Wholesale Druggist, corner Second avenue and Wood street, Pittsburgh. d

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, April 26, 1869.

NOTICE.

Parties interested in the Assessment of the Sewer in Muhlenberger street, will meet the Committee on Streets in Assessments at the Office of the City Engineer, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 27, 1869, at 7½ o'clock.

H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

On and after MONDAY, April 26th, 1869, trains will depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

THROUGH TRAINS.	Departs.	Arrives.
Mail	2.00 a m	12.15 p m
Fast Line	7.30 a m	6.45 p m
Express	2.35 p m	4.35 a m
ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.	Departs.	Arrives.
Mixed Accomod'n	7.35 a m	6.15 p m
St Louis Accomod'n	11.15 a m	4.30 p m
Steubenville Accomod'n	3.50 p m	1.25 a m
Mail for Cincinnati	5.15 p m	8.30 a m
Sunday Church Train	12.58 p m	

The 2.35 p m train will run daily. The 4.35 a m train will arrive daily. All other trains will run daily except Sunday.

The 9.15 a m train makes close connections at Newark for Zanesville, Columbus, &c.

S. F. SCULL, General Ticket Agent.

W. W. CARD, Supt., Dennison, Ohio.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From April 26th, 1869, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, north side, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Ex.	7.05 a m	Chicago Ex.	12.45 a m
Cincinnati Ex.	7.35 a m	Cincinnati Ex.	12.45 a m
Cle & Wheeling Mail	6.15 a m	Crestline Mail	7.35 p m
Chicago Ex.	9.45 a m	Chicago Ex.	4.35 p m
Chicago Ex.	9.45 a m	Cincinnati Ex.	4.35 p m
Cle & Pitts Ex.	2.30 p m	Erie & Wing Ex.	7.05 p m
Chicago Ex.	2.45 p m	Mail	7.05 p m
Wheeling & Erie Ex.	4.30 p m		
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac.	8.30 a m	Leetsdale Ac.	9.25 a m
Leetsdale Ac.	10.03 a m	Beaver Falls Ac.	9.25 a m
Rochester Ac.	11.28 a m	Rochester Ac.	9.45 a m
Leetsdale Ac.	1.28 p m	Enon Ac.	9.45 a m
Enon Ac.	5.43 p m	Beaver Falls Ac.	2.43 p m
Beaver Falls Ac.	6.13 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	6.43 p m
Leetsdale Ac.	10.43 p m		

Sunday Train leaves Allegheny at 1.13 p m day Church. 9.58 a m

Sunday Train leaves Pittsburgh at 12.03 p m day Church.

Express Express arrives daily.

No change of cars between Pittsburgh and Chicago.

Sleeping Cars, without change, to Indianapolis and Chicago.

J. M. KIMBALL, General Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

On and after APRIL 25, 1869, Trains arrive at and depart from the Depot, corner of Wasington and Liberty streets, as follows:

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
Mail Train	1.25 a m	Day Express	2.15 a m
Fast Line	4.15 a m	Baltimore Ex.	4.50 a m
Wall's No. 1	6.20 a m	Wall's No. 1	6.30 a m
Johnstn Ac.	8.50 a m	Johnstn Ac.	8.50 a m
Wall's No. 2	8.50 a m	Homewood Ac	
Cincinnati Ex.	9.10 a m	Mail	10.20 a m
Homewood Ac		Cincinnati Ex.	12.30 a m
No. 1	1.10 p m	Fast Line	1.01 a m
Johnstown Ac.	10.45 a m	Johnstown Ac.	3.05 p m
Pittsburgh Ex.	1.20 p m	Wall's No. 3	3.05 p m
Wall's No. 3	3.50 p m	Philla. Exp.	4.20 p m
Wall's No. 4	2.50 p m	Wall's No. 4	6.05 p m
Homewood Ac		Homewood Ac	6.05 p m
No. 2	9.35 p m		
Johnstown Ac.	7.40 p m	Homewood Ac	8.20 p m
Way Passenger		Wall's No. 5	11.40 p m
and Emig'nt	10.20 p m		

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9.05 a m, and arrive at Pittsburgh at 12.50 p m., and arrive at Wall's Station at 4.10 p m.

Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12.50 p m., and arrive at Wall's Station at 4.10 p m.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other Trains daily except Sunday.

For further information apply to

J. H. HUKILL, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any Risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after APRIL 25, 1869, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will depart and arrive from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Springdale Ac.		Mail	7.00 a m
No. 1	6.40 a m	Freeport Ac.	9.20 a m
Freeport Ac.	8.20 a m	Shurgarg Ac	11.30 a m
Express	10.40 a m	Express	2.50 p m
Springdale Ac		Springdale Ac	
No. 1	1.20 p m	No. 1	3.30 p m
Freeport Ac.	4.00 p m	Freeport Ac.	5.20 p m
No. 2	4.00 p m	No. 2	
Springdale Ac.	6.20 p m	Springdale Ac.	6.30 p m
No. 2	6.20 p m		

Above Trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 7.40 a m, reaching Allegheny City at 9.50 a m. Returning leaves Allegheny Junction at 4.40 p m, and arrives at Allegheny City at 7.20 p m. Communication Tickets for sale in packages of twenty, between Allegheny City, Chestnut street, Herr's and Bennett, Pine Creek and Sharpsburg, and Allegheny City or the Trains stopping at Stations specified on Tickets.

The Train leaving Allegheny City at 7.00 a m, makes direct connections at Freeport with Walker's and Kittanning Line for Butler, Harmahlown and Saxonburg. Through Tickets to Butler may be purchased at the office, No. 3 Fifth street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.

For further information apply to

JAMES KEPPERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

The Western Pennsylvania Railroad will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding this amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. W

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 24, 1869.

The banks of our city, as well as elsewhere, under the national banking act, in obedience to the call of the Comptroller of the Currency for a statement of their condition at the close of business on Saturday, 17th instant, have promptly complied with the order. So far as the banks in the Clearing-house Associations of the large cities are concerned, these statements possess little interest, as they show no particular variation from those weekly published; and as regards the country banks, whose business is mainly based on circulation, which is limited and protected by the Banking law, they are not of much account as affecting the condition of the money market. It is a matter of relief to some of the city banks, as well as to borrowers of money, that the day has been named and that the statements have been generally made out. They will now breathe freer for a while, though they will hardly venture on any material expansion, liable as they are, to be called on for another statement on any day past, near or remote, which the controller may please to designate. This fact is the wholesome feature of the law, as, keeping the banks in fear of being caught unprepared, the majority of them will try to keep all the time in good condition.

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing house, for the week ending Saturday, April 24, 1869:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
April 19	$612,541 71	$80,566 42
April 20	5:6,241 02	99,506 16
April 21	474,199 83	96,988 17
April 22	535,917 68	88,567 17
April 23	477,212 19	57,115 19
April 24	398,384 99	57,085 63
Total	$3,001,817 84	$521,915 68

—The steadily advancing tendency of government bonds is a surprise to holders. Many of them are anxious to sell, and yet they are afraid that having parted with their bonds prices may still go higher, and they have lost the opportunity of making a greater profit. It is the opinion in well informed circles that the new '65s and the '67s and '68s will eventually advance alongside with the price of the old bonds. The issues of 1867 particularly, are becoming the favorites with foreign investors, and at present there is less disposition to sell them in large amounts.

Jay Cooke & Co.'s circular of yesterday, received by McVay & Co., say that "after writing yesterday's letter advices have been sold about two million 5-20s '67 at 115. They were all quickly taken up by foreign houses, who have large orders here unfilled. The demand, no doubt, was to break the market, but this morning '67s opened firm, 115 bid, and the bonds offered for sale. The street is somewhat exercised as to the amount of gold the Secretary intends to sell under the new order. The amount sold last night had the effect of putting gold 1-8 cent, lower, but to-day it has remained steady at the decline.

"The Russia brought a large amount of May coupons, and in return one house ships a million 5-20s '67.

"This constant drain on the street for bonds must soon be felt, and the shorts will experience trouble in covering. Business, though it has been very dull, the transactions at the board only being sufficient to make quotations."

—The principal feature in the gold market has been the weakness of the premium, consequent upon the announcement of the renewal of sales of coin by the government. The official announcement does not stipulate the amount to be sold, nor reserve the right to reject bids. It is left in the following words: The direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the purchase of gold will be received at his office until noon of Thursday next, 29th inst., when the same will be opened and bids declared. Proposals will be received for sums not less than five thousand dollars ($5,000) and payment may be made either in lawful money or three per cent. certificates. Successful bidders will be required to deposit five per cent. of the amount of the purchase on the day of the sale. Like proposals will be received on Thursday of each succeeding week until otherwise ordered."

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

April 24, 1869.	10:00	11:00	11:15	12:00	1:00	2:00	3:00	4:00
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
N. Y. Central	168½	168½	168¾	169	169½	169½	169¾	169¾
Hudson River	165½	165½	165¾	165¾	165¾	165¾	165¾	165¾
Erie	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
Mich. Central								
Mich. Southern	86½	86½	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Illinois Central	143½	143	143	143	143	143	143	143
Cleve. and Pitts	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
Fort Wayne	134½	134½	134½	134½	134½	134½	134½	134½
Chicago and North.	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼
Do preferred	96½	96½	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Cleve. and Toledo	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
Rock Island	137¾	137¾	137¾	137¾	137¾	137¾	137¾	137¾
Tol. & Wabash	72	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼
Do preferred	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78
Chicago and Alton	155							
St. Paul	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
Do preferred	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
Ohio and Miss	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½
Pacific Mail	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
Western U. Tel	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Adams Express	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½
Merch. U. Ex	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
American M.U.Ex.	41							
Wells, Fargo & Co	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Gold	133¼	133¼	133¼	133¼	133¼	133¼	133¼	133¼

"No report on Saturday.

A comparison between yesterday's and to day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Fri.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	168¾	169	¼	
Hudson River	165¾	165¾		
Erie	95¼	95¼		
Mich. Central				
Mich. Southern	86¾	86¾		
Illinois Central	143	143		
Cleve. and Pitts	92¼	92¼		
Fort Wayne	134½	134½		
Chicago and North.	84¼	84¼		
Do preferred	96¾	96¾		
Cleve. and Toledo	103½	103½		
Rock Island	137¾	137¾		
Tol. & Wabash	72¼	72¼		
Do preferred	78	78		
Chicago and Alton	155			
St. Paul	85¼	85¼		
Do preferred	85¼	85¼		
Ohio and Miss	33¾	33¾		
Pacific Mail	107¼	107¼		
Western U. Tel	42¾	42¾		
Adams Express	57½	57½		
Merch. U. Ex	15	15		
American M.U.Ex	41			
Wells, Fargo & Co	93¾	93¾		
Gold	133¼	133¼		

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY EVENING, April 24, 1869.

During the past week trade in our general markets has ruled pretty active in most branches of business, and but few changes have taken place in prices.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Choice apples are scarce and higher. Sales of good to choice at $6@8 ₱ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 20@22 ₱ gallon in kegs and crocks.

BRANS—Market dull for choice small white at $2 75@3 00, as to quality.

PEARL ASHES—We quote nominally at 9@ 9½c.

SODA ASH—Market dull at 4½@4½c.

POT LEAS—We quote at 10@10½c.

BUTTER—Market dull and declining. Some very extra packages sold in a retail way at 40 ₱ pound, but we quote good to choice roll butter at 38@38c ₱ ₱, and other qualities at 25@ 35c ₱ ₱.

EGGS—The market seems firmer and a shade higher, with sales at 18c ₱ dozen.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—There is a fair demand, and holders are firm at quotations. We quote shoulders at 14@14½c; rib sides 16@16½c; clear sides 17¾@18c; sugar cured hams 19@19½c; plain hams 18@18½c, and breakfast bacon 19@19½c ₱ ₱. Lard in tierces 19¼c, and in kegs 20c ₱ ₱. Mess pork ₱ bbl $22.

LARD OIL—Market steady. Extra No. 1 $1 53, and No. 2 at $1 25 ₱ gallon.

HOMINY—Market dull at $5 75@6 00 ₱ bbl.

HOPS—Market poorly supplied and prices nominally 40c ₱ ₱.

LIME—We quote Cleveland lime at $2 50 ₱ bbl, and white lime at $1 75 ₱ bbl.

MAPLE MOLASSES—Sales by the gallon jug at $1 50@1 75 each.

ONIONS—Scarce and hardly quotable. Cultivated in barrels readily command $3@3 25 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE—Very little in market. Goshen is in demand at 24½@25c ₱ ₱. Western Reserve is in such limited supply that prices are entirely nominal.

ONIONS—Choice yellow onions command $5 50 ₱ barrel, and other qualities from $4 00@ 5 25 ₱ barrel. Onion sets sell at $7,00@9 00 ₱ bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches are in light supply, with sales at 14@15c for quarters; 16@c for halves, and 24@26c for halves. Choice dried apples are scarce; choice brights readily command 11c, and common 10@10½c.

HAY—There is a good demand. We quote on the track loose timothy per country wagon at $20 ₱ ton. Loose timothy per country wagons $20@21 ₱ ton, as to quality.

MILL FEED—Fine, 1 ear. Mill prices are, ₱ hundred, for bran $1 10; for shipstuff $1 35; for middlings, $1 60; for screenings, $1 00, and for chop $1 30.

SEEDS—Clover seed is in fair receipt and quiet at $9 25@9 50 ₱ bushel. Timothy seed is nearly out of market, with a demand at $5 00@ 5 25 ₱ bushel. No flax seed offering.

POTATOES—We quote choice Peachblows from store at 70@75c ₱ bush and Buckeyes at 60@65 ₱ bush. We quote Goodrich potatoes at $3 ₱ bbl; Harrison potatoes at $4 ₱ bbl and White Sprouts at $7 ₱ bbl. Early Rose potatoes are quoted at $15 ₱ bush.

SALT—Sales to the trade at $1 80@1 85 and $1 90@2 00 in a retail way.

FLOUR—There continues a fair demand with some irregularity in prices owing to the various brands in the market, and it requires a good judge to tell what he is buying now. We continue to quote from store good spring barrels, $5 50@7 00; choice spring barrels, $7 25@7 50, and in sacks $7 00@7 25; winter wheat in barrels, $8 00@8 50, and in sacks $7 75@8 00; St. Louis (fall) $11 50. The following are the mill in barrels, $9 00, and in sacks $8 75; double Pearl Mill family in barrels, $9 50, and in sacks $8 00; spring wheat brands in barrels $7 00, and in sacks $7 00. Choice white winter wheat flour, in barrels, $9 00, and in sacks $8 75; choice red winter wheat flour, in bbls, $7 75, and in sacks $7 50; choice spring wheat flour, in bbls, $7 50, and in sacks; $7 ₱ bbl.

CORN MEAL—Sales of kiln dried at 90c ₱ bush and common at 75@80c.

RYE FLOUR—We quote at $7 00@7 25 ₱ bbl from store.

GRAIN—Market quiet but firmer, excepting wheat, which continues dull, at $1 45@1 50 for red winter. Ear corn is in good request and firmer at 78@80c from track, most of the latter figure. Oats are in request at 57 @60c on the track and 70c from store. Rye on the track sells at $1 40 ₱ bushel. Barley seems dull and quiet at $1 80@1 90 ₱ bush.

WHISKY—There is a fair demand. We quote highwines at 93c for common, rectified, $1 ₱ gallon and proof rectified, $1 ₱ half rye and half corn, $1 75; old Monongahela, two years old, $2 25, and old Monongahela, three years old, $3 50 ₱ gallon. Very old whiskies are scarce, and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $5 00@8 00 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, MONDAY EVENING, April 26, 1869.

CATTLE—We have little to remark either in regard to cattle, sheep or hogs. The arrivals of cattle have been heavy and the market ruled very dull, at a decline of nearly 50c ₱ hundred on all grades. Only a few sold as high as $8@8 12. One lot is reported of 11 head weighing 17,000 at $8 75 ₱ hundred. We quote the market closing very dull, with a good many in the pens and a large number on the way, at for common cattle $6@6 25; fair to good cattle $6@7, and the best cattle at $7@8 ₱ hundred. The receipts at Chicago this week are reported as ranging between 10,000 and 12,000 head. The sales of cattle in the yards the present week were but 939 head, whilst there were shipped 1,900 head, leaving this most of the receipts went forward in first hands.

HOGS.—The arrivals from Chicago have been heavy as were also those from Indiana and Ohio. Within the week prices have declined from 75c to $1 00 ₱ hundred, and at the close of the market this evening were dull at the decline. Prices to-day may be quoted at $10 50 for Philadelphia assorted, and 10 75 for extra Philadelphia assorted; Yorkers range from $9 00@9 50, and Baltimore hogs $9 75@10 00 ₱ hundred. The market closed dull and heavy with a large number on the way, and a good many in the pens. The sales for the week were but 6,750 head, whilst the shipments last run up to 18,095 head.

SHEEP—The arrivals continue to belarge, and the market has ruled dull at a decline. The sales this week were but 1,200 head, whilst 17,180 head last week. The Shipments were 13,850 head. The sales with number, weight and price will be found below, for those lots we have the reported prices:

SHIPMENTS.

The following report, furnished by J. H. Grayson, Esq., exhibits the shipments of live stock to eastern markets for the week ending April 24, 1869:

Date.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
Monday	468	4,995	1,791	68
Tuesday	360	2,274	1,715	84
Wednesday	284	1,011	3,021	87
Thursday	188	1,530	3,496	83
Friday	1,250	3,315	2,272	110
Saturday	236	4,771	991	28
Totals	2,929	18,096	13,286	418

BUSINESS.

For the week ending April 17	2,748	13,248	29,720
For the week ending April 10	2,216	14,838	13,401
For the week ending April 3	2,590	10,847	12,845
Since Jan. 1st	211,186	19,648	72,102
To April 17	222,271	23,342	78,453
Same time in 1868	238,601	12,479	76,875

The market since our last weekly review has ruled dull, with a material falling off in sales, although prices have undergone little alteration. The week's sales of crude oil foot about 10,000 barrels. Refiners say there is not sufficient margin between crude and refined to justify them in purchasing at the present rates. All things considered, it is very evident that the oil business is not in a very flourishing condition. The discrimination against the oil trade in the freight charges by the Pennsylvania Railroad is driving the trade to Cleveland and other points, and how long things will remain in this shape time only will determine.

CRUDE OIL.

The receipts of crude for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	13,826	11,076
Showing a deficiency of		2,750

The crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past five years were:

From January 1 to April 24, 1869	222,271
Same time In 1868	238,601
Same time in 1867	416,227
Same time 1866	384,104
Same time 1865	88,454

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The exports of refined east for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	1,775	3,041
Allegheny Valley	6,130	6,351
Total	7,932	10,015

Exports of refined oil east for the past two years from January 1st to date:

	Last year.	This year.
Per Allegheny V. R.R.	72,102	78,453
Per Pennsylvania Central	19,618	23,342
Total	91,750	101,795

SALES.

The Crude and Refined sales for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude bbls	22,200	10,000
Refined	20,000	20,000
Total	42,200	33,000

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS.

CRUDE—The market opened in the morning moderately active, but closed very dull and quiet. Several sales during the day took place, and we note the following sales:

1,000 bbls spot, 40 to 45 gravity, at
2,000 bbls spot, 40 to 45 gravity, at
2,000 bbls spot, 40 to 45 gravity, at
1,000 bbls S. O. May, 40 to 45 gravity, at
1,000 bbls June and July, 40 to 45 gravity, at
1,000 bbls each May to July, 40 to 46 grav. at

REFINED OIL—The market since our last has undergone no particular change, and but few sales are reported. The quotations are April 1st to June, 35c; May and June, 35c; June to September, 35c; July to September, 35½c; June to August, 35c, and May 35@35½c. The following are sales of 2,000 bbls, April at 32½c, and 500 bbls, April, at 33½c. The market closed dull, and hardly as strong as in the morning.

DISPATCHES.

The following dispatches were posted on 'Change:

ANTWERP, April 24—5@c; franc.

LONDON, April 24.—Refined 1s@1 and spirits 9d.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Last night's closing prices: Crude 17½@18c and heavy. May delivery 18½c. Fair demand for crude in bbls for shipment, and firm at 25@30c. Refined fairly active for forward delivery at 33c for April, 34½c for May and June; unchanged. 10 P. M.—Petroleum dull and lower; crude 17¾@18c; refined 32½@33c.

OIL CITY, April 24, 1:30 P. M.—Dull and nothing doing; holding at 29@30 05. Creek dull at 25@26 50.

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

J. T. Stockdale, 450 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro. Philada.

Lockhart, Frew & co, 458 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co. Philadelphia.

Livingston Bros, 100 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co. Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & co, 120 bbls tar to New York and Boston Oil Co, Orange Valley, N. J.

Total shipments Refined 1,008 bbls
Total Shipments Tar 120 bbls

Oil Shipped East from Duquesne Depot.

H Z A Stewart, 51 bbls tar to H Z A Stewart, New York.

Duncan & Williams, 78 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro. Phila.

J B Floyd, 15 bbls lub to D Cook, Philadelphia.

J Speer, 5 bbls crude to New York and Reading Paraffine Oil Co.

Total shipments Refined 78 bbls
Total shipments Lubricating 15 bbls
Total shipments Crude 5 bbls
Total shipments Tar 51 bbls

PHILADELPHIA.

The receipts during the past week were 7,200 bbls crude and 18,450 bbls refined.

The stock of petroleum on Friday was as follows:

	No. bbls.
At Point Breeze	12,363
At Downer's	1,000
At Gibson's Point	2,650
Total	20,013

During the week nine vessels cleared for foreign ports, carrying 24,734 gallons of benzine. There were no other exports reported of oil. The total export of petroleum from Philada. in 1869, foots up 5,332,406 gallons, against 7,552,304 gallons for the same period last year.

Two vessels are chartered and loading, all for European ports.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, April 25, 1869.

River still falling, with about seven and one-half feet water. Weather cloudy; thermometer 59° at seven P. M. G.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., April 25, 1869.

River at a stand, with four feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 48° at 6 P. M. F.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., April 24, 1869.

River falling slowly, with about seven and one-half feet water. Weather clear; thermometer fifty-seven. Mc.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 24.—River stationary, with nine feet in the canal. Weather clear and pleasant.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.	
E. Bennett	Clark	Geneva.	
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.	
Bayard	Moore	Parkersburg.	
St. Marys	Sweeney	Cincinnati.	
Julia No. 2	Coulson	Parkersburg.	

Departed.

Elector	Donaldson	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Grey Eagle	Brennan	Parkersburg.
Mary Davage	Sheddon	St. Louis.

MONONGAHELA MARKS.—Seven feet six inches and falling.

THE marks last evening indicated seven feet six inches and falling. The weather continues pleasant. The arrivals on Saturday a fair amount of activity was perceptible.

THE towboat Mary Davage, Capt. Sheddon, left for St. Louis with 1,100 tons.

THE punctual steamer Julia No. 2, Capt. Coulson, will be found at the landing. She will return to Zanesville at 4 P. M. on Tuesday.

THE towboats Thomas Fleming and Argosy, sons Hevner ascended the falls at Louisville on Thursday.

THE steamer Armadillo, Capt. McCarty, arrived at St. Louis on Thursday. The Argosy departed for Pittsburgh the same day.

THE steamer Hannibal, Capt. Dravo, passed Cincinnati on Thursday, *en route* for St. Louis, with a good trip.

THE Parkersburg packet for this day is the Bayard, Capt. Moore, leaving at 12 M. This is the Bayard's last trip, having been disposed of to a St. Louis company.

THE steamer Bayard has been sold to a St. Louis Company. She will run in the Kanawha trade, and will leave here on Thursday, and will go through in about four days.

THE fine St. Louis packet Lorena, Captain S. Shuman, is announced for Cairo, St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi, in connection with the Northern Packet Line. Captain J. M. Vandergrift will do the honors in the office. We take pleasure in recommending these gentlemen.

THE first class freight packet R. C. Gray, Captain L. N. Whittaker, being unavoidably detained, is announced for Louisville, Memphis and Arkansas river direct. The clerks are Messrs. Bierd and Carpenter. The business entrusted to them will be done just right.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The far famed steam boat, Belle Vernon, Capt. J. J. Darragh, takes her departure this day for Cairo, St. Louis, Galena, Dubuque, and St. Paul, as the Cincinnati packet reshipping. This boat is a great favorite with passengers and shippers and, deservedly so. Captain Darragh is a clever and gentlemanly officer, and he will be ably assisted by T. J. Darragh, who presides in the office.

THE punctual packet New York, leaves this day for Louisville, Clarksville, and Nashville. The New York is in charge of Captain H. C. Richmond, and goes through every time. She belongs to the Lee Jones Packet Line, and makes her trips regularly. We are glad to see our old friend, Captain James A. Wood, again on the river; he will be found in the office of the New York. James is an accomplished officer.

FOR the information of the Cincinnati papers, we would state that the steamer Golden Eagle, announced to leave Cincinnati for this port every Friday, has never yet reached this place. She appears to be so slow that although making several attempts she has been left behind on reaching Wheeling that she was compelled to turn back in order to reach Cincinnati in time to leave on Friday. If the Cincinnati papers are disposed to assist the officers of the Golden Eagle in trying to humbug the public they can do so. The St. Marys, Capt. Sweeney, is the only boat that comes through.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Have on hand at their Warerooms,

26 and 28 Sixth, late St. Clair, Street,

Of their own and other Manufacturers, a full Stock of

Floor Oil Cloths,

Green Oil Cloths, for Window Shades.

WINDOW SHADES,

For Stores and Dwellings, Enamelled and

FURNITURE OIL CLOTHS,

Of Every Variety, in the different Lines.

Also, the Boston Belting Co.'s make of India Rubber Belting, Hose and Steam Packing and Rubber Goods generally. Oak Tanned Leather Belting, Lace Leather, Rivets, &c.

☞ Wholesale and Retail Buyers will find our Stock, as of all Descriptions, most extensive in the City, and Prices THE VERY LOWEST.

JOHN GILLESPIE,

CHIMNEY SWEEP.

GRATES SET, RANGES AND FURNACES REPAIRED.

Orders addressed to Box 775 Pittsburgh Postoffice, or left at 206 Liberty street, Hand Street Bridge, or at my residence, No. 14 Strawberry alley, will receive prompt attention.

CENTRAL AND UNION

Pacific RR. Bonds.

The cheapest investment now on the market. For sale by

P. R. MERTZ, Banker,

No. 58 FIFTH AVE. AND WOOD ST.

Also, dealer in Government Bonds, Gold, Coupons and Foreign Exchange, at market rates.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 133¼@133⅝.

NEW YORK, April 24—P. M.

Money market unusually easy and lower rates of interest than for a long time. Early call loans were made at 5 ₱ cent., soon fell to 4 and before 3 o'clock money was offered freely at 3@3, with considerable transactions thereat. The supply of capital was largely in excess of the demand, and all the indications favor continued ease in the future, if the market is left to its natural course.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement shows a gain in the reserve of $5,715,191 against a gain in the total liabilities of $6,766,398. The bank holds $29,000,000 in excess of the legal reserve, against $2,285,961 last week. The steady movement of currency here is shown in the gain in legal tenders and specie, while the disbursements of coin interest and the importations of gold from Europe are reflected in the increase of specie. The decrease in circulation is occasioned by the bank of North America having returned to the State system and ceased reporting circulation.

Loans	$275,456,074	Increase $2,272,192
Specie	3,850,300	Increase 1,438,481
Legal Tenders	25,677,208	Increase 4,276,710
Deposits	177,340,000	Increase 5,136,398
Circulation	34,060,581	Decrease 476,184

Quiet and firm at 10½@10¾% for prime bankers 60 days.

GOLD

Quiet and firm; opened at 133⅛, and closed at 133⅛@ 133⅜. The rates paid for borrowing till Monday were 1½, 1 7-32, 1, 1, 1 and 3-64 ₱ cent. Clearances, reflecting yesterday's business, $87,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Strong and higher, with a sharp rise in '67s, caused by shipments to Europe. Coupons '81, 117¾@117⅞; '62, 115¾@115⅞; '64, 115¾@115⅞; '65, 115¼@115½; '65, new, 115¼@115½; 10-40s, 109¼@109⅝; Pacific 6s, 104⅜@104.

STATE BONDS

Irregular. Missouris, 86@86½; old Tennessees, 69¾; new 6s, 67½@68; old North Carolinas 51½@52; new do, 56@56½; old Virginias, 58½@59; new do, 61@62.

THE STOCK MARKET

Railway speculation during the morning was entirely confined to New York Central, which was active and buoyant and touched 170. It is still believed that Vanderbilt is a large buyer. The upward movement in Central caused a general firmness in the market. The next dealings was in the Northwestern, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Rock Island and Union. Miscellaneous and Express shares were without special interest. The market closed with considerable buoyancy in the New York Central. Pacific Mail, Western Union, Wells, Fargo & Co., and Adams Express, being firmer. Reading, Michigan Southern, Northwestern, Rock Island, Fort Wayne, Ohio and Mississippi, Illinois Central, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Toledo, Pittsburgh, 92½@93¾, Lake Shore 90¾@ 91, Chicago and Rock Island, Chicago and Northwestern, Chicago Columbus and Indiana Central, 48½, Hurling and Quincy.

MINING STOCKS

Mining shares—Smith & Sprague 2 @ 55. Quartz Hill 41 35. Copper stocks as Boston—Copper Falls 19; Hancock 20; Quincy 37. Hecla 70. Calumet 96. Minnesota 7.

Receipts at the Sub-Treasury, $1,303,440; payments $1,403,747; balance, $84,655,275.

Exports of specie for the week $507,000.

Imports of dry goods for the week $1,871,

Imports of foreign produce for the week $1,871,

Receipts for custom duties $2,200,000.

Receipts at the port this week—dry goods $1,501,843, general merchandise $1,370,327.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, April 24, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Quiet and steady, off buying and ¼ premium selling.

MONEY—Light demand; spring extras $4 37½@4 50.

WHEAT—Dull, unsettled and 1@2c higher; salesof No. 1 at $1 12½@1 12, No. 2 at 94@95½ 95, closing at 94@95, buyer June.

CORN—Quiet and firmer and No. 1 advanced 1@2c; sales at 37½@38c; No. 2 1@c higher; sales at 34@34½c; rejected 1@2c higher; sales at 32@32½c, closing at 32@c for No. 2, nothing doing this afternoon.

OATS—Active and 1½@2c higher; sales of No. 2 at 30@30c. Closing at 30@30½c.

RYE—Quiet and 2@3c higher; sales at 81 16@81 18, closing dull at 81 16@81 17, buyer May.

BARLEY—Dull, closing at 81 90@81 95, according to quality.

HIGHWINES—Quiet and unchanged.

FREIGHTS—Corn to Buffalo nominal at 12c; to Kingston 16½c for common to choice.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and nominal at $20 75 cash; steady and active at $21 75 seller last half of June, and $21 50@21 75 seller July. Lard dull; prime steam 19½c; refined 20c; sweet pickled hams 18½@19c.

WHISKY—Dull and lower; common 90@93c for fair to medium; 96@98c for good to choice.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

EGGS—Dull at 18@18½c.

At the open Board the following rates were current: Gold easy and firm at 133⅛. Sterling dull and heavy; 60 days 9 ₱ cent. discount; sight 9½@9¾ cent. Governments dull and heavy. Sixes, 1881, 117¾@118; '62, 115¾@116; '64, 115¾@116; '65, 115¾@116; '65, new, 115¼@115½; 10-40s, 109¼@109½; Pacific 6s, 104⅜@104½. Currency 6s, 113@113½; 7-30s, 107¾@108; Tennessee 6s, 69½@70; Virginia 6s, 58½@59; new 61@62; Missouri 6s, 86½@86¾; Canton Co. 50@51; Cumberland, 29@33½; Western Union Telegraph, 42¾@43; Pacific Mail, 107¼@107½; New York Central, 169¾@169¾; Erie, 95¼@95¾; Hudson River, 165¾@165¾; Harlem, 143@143½; do preferred, 142; Reading, 96¾@96¾; Michigan Southern, 86¾@86¾; Illinois Central, 143@143; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 92¼@92¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 103½@103¾; Rock Island, 137¾@137¾; Pittsburgh, 92¾@93¾; Fort Wayne, 134½@134¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 137¾@137¾; Chicago and Northwestern, 84¼@84½; do preferred, 96¾@96¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Indiana Central, 48; Hurling and Quincy, 118½.

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WHISKY—Dull and lower; common 90@93c for fair to medium; 96@98c for good to choice.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

EGGS—Dull at 18@18½c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24.—Cotton market nominal, with no demand; middling 28½c; sales 3,000 bales. Receipts 7,184 bales; stock 61,616 bales. Sugar dull; common 9½@10c; prime 12½c. Molasses 55@60c for fermenting. Coffee quiet; fair 18½@19c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, April 24.—Cotton quiet but firm at 27½c; receipts 31 bales; exports 1,197 bales. Flour dull. Corn 75c. Oats 56c. Hay $22. Provisions dull. Pork 19½c. Bacon unchanged; shoulders 15½c; sides 17½c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 15c; sides 16½c.

IMPORTS BY RAIL.

Pennsylvania Central R. R.—Duquesne Depot.

W B Hays, 1 car lime; J Crawford & co, 1 do brick; J S Dilworth & co, 150 bbls sugar, 1 do syrup, 11 bxs tobacco, 2 do mixing, 1 do 2 pkgs; P E Hazelton, 18 bbls sugar, 10 hf, 20 qr bbls fish, 20 kits do, 35 bxs tobacco; Anderson & Woods, 10 casks crackers; W Cooper & co, 7 bbls sugar, 6 casks prunes; Haworth & D, 45 bbls sugar, 1 barrel glue, 2 do glycerine, 1 bag nuts; Jas McCandless, J & co, 3 bales, 1 bx dry goods; Rinehart & ——, 25 bxs 5 powder, 6 kegs do; Jas Dalrymple, 1 bx, 1 bbl 1 hf bbl drugs; Jos Park, 1 hf bbl varnish; Workman & M J Smith, 1 bbl oil; Jas Rea & co, 5 pkls do;

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

THE CITY PARK PROJECT.

Certified Copy of the Act.

The Amendments to the Original Bill,

R. J. McGowan, Esq., City Controller, has received a certified copy of the act to authorize the city of Pittsburgh to purchase and improve grounds for a public park. Several amendments have been made to the bill, as originally approved by Councils, and a casual reading has led to a serious misapprehension in the minds of a number of gentlemen, including one or two of the Park Commissioners, as to the effect of these amendments. It was supposed that the main object of the Commission, and also of the Councils, had been defeated by an amendment providing that no part of the grounds purchased should be used for any other than park purposes. This is altogether a misapprehension, as will be seen by a careful reading of the act, which we append in full—omitting sections one, two and three, relating to the issuing of bonds for the purpose of retiring matured and maturing indebtedness, which r

SECTION 4. burgh shall empowered name of th not exceed num, to be and impr for no oth

SEC. 5. foregoing amounts, as Councils may be ordinance direct; *provided*, That they shall each be signed by the Mayor, countersigned by the Controller and sealed with the corporate seal of said city.

SEC. 6. When any bonds shall have been executed in pursuance of the foregoing authority, they may be sold in such manner as Councils may direct; and the money received therefor shall be appropriated to the payment of the purchase money of grounds bought for the purpose of a public park, and not otherwise; *Provided*, That no bonds shall be sold for less than par; *And provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the said city of Pittsburgh from contracting for the purchase of grounds payable in bonds issued in pursuance hereof.

SEC. 7. The said city of Pittsburgh shall be, and is hereby authorized and empowered, whenever Councils may so direct, to purchase grounds not exceeding one thousand acres, to be used for the purpose of a public park, and to pass, ordain and enact rules, regulations and ordinances as may seem proper for the purchase, improvement, preservation, regulation, management and control of the same, and enforce the same by proper penalties. *Provided*, That no contract for the purchase of grounds shall be made and entered into, nor shall any bonds be issued in pursuance of the authority conferred by the fourth section of this act, until the question shall have been submitted to the citizens of this city, for their approval, at a special election to be held at such time and in such manner as Councils may direct, at which election ballots shall be voted marked upon the outside "For Park" or "Against Park" which election shall be held by the officers authorized to hold general elections in said city, returns of which shall be made to Councils; and if a majority of the vote be in favor of a park, Councils shall have the right to exercise the powers conferred by *the fourth, seventh, eighth, ninth, eleventh and twelfth sections of this act.* If the majority of the votes be against the park, no further action shall be taken *under the said sections.*

SEC. 8. Whenever any grounds shall have been purchased in pursuance of this act, said city may desire to procure other grounds, within the corporate limits of said city, contiguous thereto, for the purposes of said park, and are unable to agree with the owner thereof, or owners, no such agreement can be made, it shall and may be lawful for the District Court of Allegheny county, upon application thereto made by petition on behalf of said city, to appoint three disinterested freeholders of said county, neither of whom shall be residents or owners of property in said city, and appoint a time for less than ten nor more than twenty days thereafter, when they shall meet upon the premises, and having been first duly sworn or affirmed to faithfully discharge their duties, appraise and value the grounds proposed to be taken, of which meeting notice shall be given at least ten days before the time appointed, to the attorney of the city of Pittsburgh, and to the owner or owners, or in case of the absence or legal incapacity of such owner or owners, to the agent, guardian, committee or other representative of such owner; if such agent or other representative resides in the county of Allegheny; and if not, by publication in at least two daily newspapers published in the city of Pittsburgh, and in such other papers as said Court may direct.

SEC. 9. Said viewers, having viewed the premises, shall estimate and appraise the several parts of the property so to be taken at its fair cash value, and within ten days after the said meeting report the same to the said court, which report shall be filed, and if no exceptions thereto be filed within ten days thereafter, the same shall become absolute and binding upon all parties, but if exceptions shall be filed by either party within the time aforesaid, and the said court may make such order for disposing of the same as may seem proper, and if deemed necessary may direct an issue in such form as may be directed by said Court, and try the same before said Court and a jury, and after final judgment either party may have a writ of error from the Supreme Court as in other cases.

SEC. 10. When the report of viewers shall have been made and returned to the Court as aforesaid, said city may tender the amount of the appraised value of said grounds to the owner or owners, his, her or their agent or representative, or may pay the same into said Court, and may thereupon take possession of and occupy the grounds so appraised for use and occupy *a park, and for no other purpose whatever.*

SEC. 11. When final judgment shall have been made in any case, and the appraised value of said grounds thereby determined, and the amount thereof paid or tendered to the owner or owners, his, her or their agents or representative, or paid into Court, the grounds so appraised shall become vested in the city of Pittsburgh, *for a public parade and for no other purpose.*

SEC. 12. Such grounds shall have been purchased in pursuance of the foregoing authority, it shall and may be lawful for the said city of Pittsburgh to sell any part thereof, which may not be required for park purposes, in such manner and upon such terms as Councils may direct, and the money received therefor shall be appropriated to the redemption of bonds issued for the purchase of grounds as aforesaid, or for the improvement and maintenance of said park.

Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to authorize the sale of the ground for any portion thereof, taken under the provisions of sections eight, nine, ten, and eleven of this act.

SEC. 13. All bonds issued in pursuance of this act shall be exempt from State, county and local taxation, and *all moneys hereafter loaned at all moneys held by any person or corporation in a fiduciary capacity.*

Approved, April 12th, 1869.

The principal amendments to the bill, as originally approved by Councils, are printed *in Italics.* The amendment to the eighth section prevents the city from appropriating any grounds outside the city limits, without the consent of the owners thereof; and the amendments to the tenth and eleventh sections prohibits the appropriation of any grounds whatever, except for park purposes. In other words, such grounds as cannot be purchased by agreement with the owners, and have to be taken on application to the Court, cannot be sold, but must be used exclusively for park purposes. These amendments gave rise to the misapprehension that the grounds could be sold, but under the section twelve the city can sell any part not needed for park purposes, which has not become vested in the city by appraisement. The purpose of this provision is obvious—to prevent the Park Commissioners from appropriating grounds not needed for the park; but simply to sell again for the benefit of the park fund. This precaution is not perhaps, but at the same time unnecessary, as the Commission have no intention of abusing their powers in any way. The amendments are proper, as will be approved by the friends of the park project.

The central idea in this park enterprise is, to procure about four hundred acres *within a mile and a half of the city.* By purchasing six hundred acres, at an average cost of one thousand dollars per acre, after the park shall have been located, selling two hundred acres for private parties at an average of say three thousand dollars per acre, the city would have its site of four hundred acres for nothing. There is no doubt that the ground can be purchased at the figure stated, if purchased for park purposes; as to the selling price, after the park is located, reasonable gentlemen will be found willing to guarantee that one-third to one-half of the ground can be sold for considerably *more* than will pay for the whole. If the people of Pittsburgh desire a public park—and we believe a large majority of them do—they will never have a more favorable opportunity to procure one. Five thousand dollars per acre are now freely paid for eligible country building sites, and this sum would be regarded as cheap for ground starting the price. Three hundred million dollars could be realized by an outlay of six hundred thousand, leaving the city four hundred thousand dollars for improving and embellishing the park. But we may properly postpone the "figuring" for the present, as our purpose is merely to place the act in full before our readers. Its provisions are fair and just, and we can see no reason why every citizen should not vote unhesitatingly for a public park, when one can be had upon such favorable terms.

Selling Liquor on Sunday.

MRS. MARY COATS, a resident of Lawrenceville, made information before Mayor Brush, on Saturday, charging John Myers, a saloon keeper at the same place, with selling liquor on Sunday, contrary to act of Assembly in such cases made and provided. It appears that Mrs. Coats is very old, as is also her husband. They have one son who is their only support, and when working he earns enough to keep the whole family. On Sunday of last week, it seems, this son procured liquor of Myers, became intoxicated, and while wandering about Allegheny in this condition was picked up and committed to jail by Major Drum. The result of the proceeding was that the parents were left without the earnings of their son last week, and the mother on Saturday made known their situation to Mayor Brush, and at his solicitation the above information was preferred. Myers was arrested, adjudged guilty and sentenced to pay the penalty prescribed, $50 and costs. The good old lady, who was in destitute circumstances, was handed twenty-five dollars as her fee for informing, and the remaining twenty-five dollars was credited to the account of the Guardians of the Poor. Mrs. Coats was ignorant of the fact that she was entitled to twenty-five dollars and the payment of that sum caused her much joy.

Insane Patients.

We would direct public attention to the following section of the law recently passed relative to the admission of patients into the Hospital for the Insane in this State: "That insane persons may be placed in a hospital for the insane by their legal guardians, or by their relations, but never without the certificate of two or more reputable physicians, after a personal examination, made within one week of the time of signing, and this certificate to be duly acknowledged and sworn to or affirmed before some magistrate or justice of the peace, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signature, and to the respectability of the signers." This does not apply to persons in the charge of the directors or overseers of the poor.

PRIZE STORIES.—The publishers of the *Mirror*, Messrs. Wright & Telford, offer two premiums of a liberal character for prize stories, which should receive the attention of our young men and women of a literary turn of mind. We certainly have the talent in this community to compete for these prizes, and we expect to hear that the successful authors have their homes among us.

ERRONEOUS.—A rumor has been circulated to the effect that Colonel A. H. Hilands is *not* a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Orphan's Court. The Colonel has not thought it necessary to make very much of a display in the matter, but it is only fair to state that the reports circulated are altogether erroneous.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Full Bench.

The following business was transacted in this Court on Saturday:

A preliminary order was made in the matter of the create of an additional election precinct in Elizabeth township.

A petition was filed on the vacation and change of location of a road in Chartiers township, and a rule granted to show cause why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted.

A preliminary order was made in the matter of a petition for the opening of a private road in Jefferson township.

Court of Common Pleas—Full Bench.

The petition of Maria Behers, praying for a divorce from her husband, George Behers, was presented and subpœna awarded.

A similar petition was presented in the case of Adeline Mehaffey vs. Wm. Mehaffey, and a subpœna awarded.

Petitions for charters for the Central Building and Loan Association of Allegheny, and the Erin, of East Birmingham, were presented and preliminary orders made.

TRIAL LIST.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

No. 5. Hagerman & Snyder vs. City of Pittsburgh.

No. 8. Mills vs. Kirkpatrick et al.

No. 36. Pier, Dannals & Pier vs. Shultz & Danner.

No. 40. McKenna vs. Stoney et al.

No. 42. Seiferth & Co. vs. Lallie.

No. 48. R. & A. Carson vs. J. Minehart.

No. 50. Einstein vs. Allegheny Valley R. R. Co.

No. 52. Boners vs. Armstrong, Dickson & Co.

No. 58. Flinn and wife vs. City of Pittsburgh.

No. 60. Schoyer vs. Appel.

No. 61. Pittsburgh vs. [illegible]

No. 68. Henneman vs. Monongahela Valley Coal Company.

No. 7. Shalsbury vs. Hageman et al.

No. 8. Dickey & Co. vs. Bender & Co.

No. 85. Klounk vs. Douthett.

No. 103. Smith vs. Dillinger & Stevenson.

No. 105. Robinson & Co. vs. Claney's Garnishees.

No. 118. Canfield vs. Troy's Garnishees.

Bankruptcy Branch—United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

The following petition for final discharge were filed and the usual orders made:

A. T. Rockford, Erie county; E. J. Shoff, Clearfield county; John M. Ahistand, Forest county; A. A. Adams, Edward Sherman, L. L. Lindsey, Wm. V. Wilson, Erie county; S. W. Thompson, Clearfield county; G. W. Haverstick, Hermon Steames and Jos. G. Hatch, of Erie county; Jason Grank, Warren county; Jerome Lindsey, Anderson county; E. W. Crebbe, Warren county; Thos. D. French, Erie county; Wm. Gore, Cameron county; Patrick Lacey, Erie county; C. C. Balsley, Allegheny county.

In the cases of R. R. Buckley and E. S. Dorrance, bankrupts, the rule to show cause why the sale made by the Deputy Collector at Titusville, should not be set aside, was made absolute.

Sabbath School Enterprise in the First Presbyterian Church.

The Sabbath School interest is not a denominational one. Its mission is so eminently conservative, and, in the earlier stages of crime and vice, so remunerative, that it cannot but feel identified with it. We look to the Sabbath Schools of our cities to stand in the path that leads to the almshouse and the prison, and turn into the right way those thousands of our youth who have no religious instruction at home. We regard it better economy to sustain Sabbath Schools than indefinitely to enlarge our prisons and almshouses;